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10/530,004	02/14/2006	Johannes Vaananen	5054-13PUS	7890
27799	7590	08/18/2009		
COHEN, PONTANI, LIEBERMAN & PAVANE LLP			EXAMINER	
551 FIFTH AVENUE			TAKLE, MESEKER	
SUITE 1210				
NEW YORK, NY 10176			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/530,004

**Applicant(s)**

VAANANEN, JOHANNES

**Examiner**

MESEKER TAKELE

**Art Unit**

2175

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 June 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 24-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 24-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This communication is responsive to the RCE and Amendment filed 06/02/2009.
2. Claims 24-36 are pending in this application. Claims 24 and 31 are independent claims. In the instant Amendment, claims 1-23 were cancelled, and 24-36 were new.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 24-26, 28-31, 33 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takanashi et al. ("Takanashi" US Patent No.: 4,786,897) (cited in Applicant's IDS) in view of Forman (US Patent No.; 6,603,485).

As to claim 24, Takanashi discloses a method for displaying a cursor on a display of an electronic device (such as, display screen control method, Figure 1A (element 8) – Figure 1D and abstract), the method comprising the steps of:

wherein the virtual view is larger than a size of the display and comprises an entire spatially arranged data set in which a user of the electronic device navigates (such as, moving the second rectangle to a desired position within said first rectangle so as to

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determine a second window area which is within the logical screen and which is desired to be picked up from the logical screen and to be displayed on the physical screen, claim 1, Figure 5) (such as, the range in which a part of the logical screen is displayed is continuously moved toward a desired direction until the required area on the logical screen appears, col., 1 lines, 9-21, abstract);

moving the displayed part of the virtual view in response to user scrolling actions (such as, moving the second rectangle to a desired position within said first rectangle so as to determine a second window area which is within the logical screen and which is desired to be picked up from the logical screen and to be displayed on the physical screen, claim 1, Figure 5) (such as, the range in which a part of the logical screen is displayed is continuously moved toward a desired direction until the required area on the logical screen appears, col., 1 lines, 9-21);

determining continuously a relation between the cursor location on the display and the location of the displayed part of the virtual view within the whole virtual view so that the cursor location on the display reflects the location of the displayed part of the virtual view in proportion to the whole virtual view, and so that the deviation of the cursor from a center of the displayed part of the virtual view is proportional to the deviation of the displayed part from an origin of the virtual view; and

changing, in accordance with the determined relation, the location of the cursor in response to the user scrolling actions during the step of moving, wherein the cursor location provides, to a user of the electronic device, continuous navigation information for scrolling within the whole virtual view (such as, displaying in the first rectangle displayed on the physical screen a second rectangle similar to said first window area

which is within the logical screen and which was previously displayed on the physical screen just before displaying the first rectangle, the second rectangle being displayed in the first rectangle at a position corresponding to a position of the first window area in the logical screen, claim 1).

While Takanashi discloses a method for displaying a cursor (such as, display screen control method, abstract), Takanashi does not explicitly disclose displaying the cursor and only a part of a virtual view on the display of the electronic device such that the cursor is continuously visible when the display displays any part of the virtual view .

Forman from similar field of endeavor disclose displaying the cursor and only a part of a virtual view on the display of the electronic device such that the cursor is continuously visible when the display displays any part of the virtual view (such as, a virtual, real-time generated, screen mask leaves only a localized cursor area visible while hiding the remainder of the screen from public view. The cursor area automatically tracks cursor movement, abstract; such as, computer code continuous tracking instantaneous cursor screen position, and adjusting the virtual mask in relationship thereto, claim, 7 and 11).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Takanash's teaching at the time of the invention with the teaching of Forman.

The motivation to combine to provide determining current cursor screen position; and generating a virtual mask such that screen images other than those in a predetermined area around said current cursor screen position are masked from view.

As to claim 25, Takanashi disclose wherein said step of changing comprises moving the cursor in the same direction as the virtual view is scrolled (such as, jump scroll icon, claim 1 and Figure 2 (element 10)).

As to claim 26, Takanashi disclose wherein the relation between the deviation of the cursor from a center of the displayed part of the virtual view and the deviation of the displayed part from an origin of the virtual view is linear (Figure 2 (element 13)).

As to claim 28, Takanashi disclose wherein the cursor, at least one of the displayed part of the virtual view and the virtual view have the same origin (Figure 2 (element 13)).

As to claim 29, Takanashi disclose wherein the relation between the deviation of the cursor from a center of the displayed part of the virtual view and the deviation of the displayed part from an origin of the virtual view is non-linear (Figure 3 and 4).

As to claim 30, Takanashi discloses wherein said step of moving comprises changing the location within the virtual view of the displayed part in response to the user scrolling actions (such as, moving the second rectangle to a desired position within said first rectangle so as to determine a second window area which is within the logical screen and which is desired to be picked up from the logical screen and to be displayed on the physical screen, claim 1, Figure 5) (such as, the range in which a part of the logical

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screen is displayed is continuously moved toward a desired direction until the required area on the logical screen appears, col., 1 lines, 9-21).

Claim 31 is similar in scope to claim 1, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

As to claim 33, Takanashi discloses view control means refer to motion control means, scroll bar(s) or a mouse (such as, jump scroll icon, claim 1 and Figure 2 (element 10)).

Claim 36 is similar in scope to claim 28, and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 27, 32, 34 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takanashi et al. ("Takanashi" US Patent No.: 4,786,897) in view of Forman (US Patent No.: 6,603,485) and in further in view of Feinstein (US Patent No.: 6,933,923 (cited in Applicant's IDS)).

As to claim 27, Takanashi does not explicitly disclose wherein the step of changing includes changing the orientation of the electronic device and changing the view on the display in response to the changed orientation

Feinstein from the similar field of endeavor discloses wherein the step of changing includes changing the orientation of the electronic device and changing the view on the display in response to the changed orientation (such as orientation changes, abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Takanashi's teaching at the time of the invention was made with the teaching of Feinstein.

The motivation to combine provides a user friendly and convenient navigation of displayed information in a hand-held device, so that a large amount of data can be viewed in the relatively small size of the device's display.

As to claim 32, Feinstein disclose, further comprising a browse lock switchable between an on state and an off state, the displayed part being static when the browse lock is in the off state and being changeable when the browse lock is in the on state so that the location of the cursor on the display and the location of the displayed part of the virtual view within the whole virtual view is changed during the user scrolling actions in accordance with the relation in the on state (abstract).

As to claim 34, Feinstein disclose an electronic device is a mobile phone (col., 1 lines, 23-28).



As to claim 35, Feinstein disclose an electronic device is a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), remote control, gaming console, web tablet, wireless device, mobile camera or internet appliance (col., 1 lines, 23-28).

***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to the amended claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Inquires***

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MESEKER TAKELE whose telephone number is (571)270-1653. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30AM-5:00PM est.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Bashore can be reached on (571) 272-4088. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Meseker Takele/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2175

/William L. Bashore/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2175